QUIET WORK DONE BY THE STATE SENATE.

ECONOMY PROVIDED FOR IN THE COUNTY OFFICES SENATOR DAGGETT ON THE REFORM MACHINE. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 1 .- Six of the bills of the Roose velt Committee, that make reformations in the offices of the County Clerk, the Register, the Surrogate, and the Sheriff of New-York, were passed by the Senate to-day so quietly that no one, unacquainted with legislative matters, would have suspected their importance. Nothing was said concerning any of the bills, till that relating to the Park Commissioners was reached, when Senator Gibbs moved that it be set aside for amendment. It is understood that the bill may be amended so as to deprive the Park Department of the care of

the streets of New-York above One-hundred-and-

fifty-fifth-st., and limit the department to the con-

trol of the parks alone. The first bill considered was that which gives the control of the Surrogate's expenses to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This passed by a vote of 25 to 3; Senators Cullen, Plunkitt and Murphy. The bill which authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to supervise the Sheriff's expenditures for the County of New-York was passed by a vote of 23 to 3; Senators Cullen, Murphy and Plunkitt in the negative. Another source of income to the Sheriff was next destroyed, namely, that which, under pretence of preventing the overcrowding of the Tombs, permits him to overcrowd the Ludlow Street Jail-at the expense of the county. The bill repeals the "overcrowding law" of 1883. It was passed by a vote of 25 to 1; Senator Murphy giving the negative vote. The bill which puts the Register upon a salary and turns his fees nto the treasury of New-York passed by a vote of 25 to 2; Senators Cullen and Murphy in the negative. The bill which gives the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the control of the County Clerk's expenditures for the county was passed by a vote of 25 to 2; Senators Murphy and Plunsitt in the negative.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S SALARY. With the bill putting the County Clerk on a salary of \$15,000 in lieu of fees, there came discussion. Senator Gibbs read a letter from Assemblyman Roosevelt requesting that the bill should be amended so as to make it precisely similar to the bill introduced by the Investigating Committee when they made their report to the Assembly. In his letter Mr. Roosevelt said: "I hope you can have the fees of the County Clerk restored to their position in the printed bill, as our Committee reported it; as amended, it seems doubtful if the office would be self-supporting. I trust the amendment made in the House will be struck out and restored to its printed form." The amendment referred to was that of Assemblyman Lewis, which greatly cut down the County Clerk's charges. Senator Daggett, commenting upon Senator Gibbs's statement that Mr. Roosevelt desired to have the bill amended. Said P*I see by the papers that I kave been put down as opposing the so-called reform bills, occause I am a politician. This reform movement is a sort of Juggetnaut car and I think I know enough to keep out from under its wheels. I have tried to run along with the new reform machine, but I can't keep up with Senator Gibbs and Mr. Roosevelt. I shall vote for all these bills, although I think nobody knows anything about them." they made their report to the Assembly. In his

THE OPPOSITION TO THE BILL. There was some opposition to amending the bill as suggested by Mr. Roosevelt, but it was finally done and the bill was passed. The amendment was made by a vote of 17 to 9. The bill was then passed by a vote of 20 to 5. The negative votes were given by Senators Campbell, Cullen, Murphy, Plunkitt and Van Schaick.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. PREPARATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SENATE IN-

VESTIGATION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 1 .- The Senate Committee on Cities resumed the preparation to-night of its report on its investigation of the Department of Public Works of New-York. The committee at first divided into two portions in this work. The Republican members of the committee, Senators Gibbs, Lansing, Daggett and McCarthy, met in the latter's room, while Senators Daly and Cullen held a consultation in Sen ater Thatcher had a minority report up his sleeve. If such was the case it accounts for the neglect of the Democratic Senators to do anything. They smoked all the Republican Senators pladded away at the report, a draft of which had been prepared by Mr. Whitrifie, the

The draft of the report is twenty-two pages in length, and severely comments on Mr. Thompson's conduct. As it was read the Republican Senators commented upon it and examined the evidence. Much of the evidence had not been heard by some of the members of the committee, and their examination of the printed report took a good deal of time. It was not until midnight that the reading of the report was finished, and the Senators be reading of the report was finished, and the Senators began debating its various parts. Soon after midnight Senator Gibbs informed the Democratic Senators that the Republi an Senators would soon finish their work. Senator Daly said that he hoped the report would be one that he could sign. It ought to be a manimous report, and in accordance with the evidence. Senator Gibbs expressed confidence that the Republican Senators, at least, would agree on the report.

The report concludes with a recommendation that a bill be passed that will effectually put an end to unbalanced pids. The suggested bill, it is stated, will be included in the report. It is the intention of Senator Gibbs and his associaties to present their report to the Legislature to morrow.

MR. THOMPSON AND MAYOR EDSON. THE RESISTANCE TO THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL, (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, May 1 .- Mr. Thompson's agents here are making a desperate defence. To day they succeeded in enlisting all the Democrats of the Assembly in opposition to the "tenure of office bill." This measure as is well known, declares substantially that Mr. Thompson's successor as Commissioner of Public Works shall be named by the Mayor of New-York elected this fall and not by Mayor Edson, who is suspected of a design to reappoint Thompson. Certainly Mr. Thompson's agents here act as if Mr. Thompson had some understanding with Mayor Edson respecting his reappointment; otherwise, the politicians argue, they would not resort to such extreme measures to defeat the Tenure of Office bill. The bill, which was introduced by Senator Glbbs, passed the Senate several weeks ago. In the Assembly it was referred to the sub-Committee of the Whole. Mr. Thompson's agents came here; then suddenly, Mr. Dayton, the chairman of the committee, discovered that it was impossible to get a majority of the members of his committee to take any action on the bill. The Demoeratic members voted steadily against making either a favorable or unfavorable report on the bill. They refused to take any action which would put the bill

favorable or unfavorable report on the bill. They refused to take any action which would put the bill in the possession of the Assembly again. Unluckily there would not be a majority of Republicans present at any meeting of the committee to compel the making of some sect of a report on the bill.

This atternoon Mr. Dayton moved that the subcommittee should be discharged from the further consideration of the matter, and stated that he found it impossible to induce his committee to do anything with the bill. Speaker Sheard corroborated Mr. Dayton's statement, and heartly supported his motion. The Democrats, under the lead of William E. Smith, stiffly resisted the adoption of the motion. Some of them acknowledge that they desired to keep the bill locked in the rooms of the sub-committee till the Legislature/adourned. All the Republicans supported Mr. Dayton in his motion, but no Democrats. Every Democrat railled to Mr. Thompson's defence. The vote was taken with great exchement. Clark Chickering announced that sixty-one votes had been east in favor, and forty-six in the negrative. Mr. Smith then made the point of order that an affirmative vote of two-thirds was required. The Speaker was compelled to rule that the point of order was well taken, and that the motion had not been carried.

Stung by the remarks which were made by their fellow Republican members on their neglect to report the bill, the Republican members of the sub-committee at once met in their room, when the Assembly adjourned, and voted to report the bill favorably. Mr. Dayton will make this report to-morrow moraing and will then push the bill. Speaker Sheard said to-night: "All the Democrats in the Legislature cannot prevent our passing that bill before the adjournment of this Legislature."

MINOR LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD BILL PASSED BY THE AS-SEMBLY-ELEVATED RAILROAD COMMISSION MOURS.

ALBANY, May 1 .- The Broadway Arcade Rail-

session. All attempts to amend the bill were overwhelmbe ordered. If not a strike will MATTERS RELATING TO EGYPT ingly defeated. Thus Mr. Otis, of Westchester County, pointed out in vain that the indeminity bond was ridicu-lously small in view of the costly buildings on Broadway that would be imperilled by the building of the Arcade. He moved that the bond be made \$3,000,000 instead of \$600,000. The amendment was rejected by a rote of 31 to 77. The bill was then passed by a vote of 109 to S. Messra. Dayton, Howe, Welch, Otis, Nelson,

Nagle, Kruz and Johnson voted against the bill. Senator Murphy at the afternoon session of the Senate moved that the Senate should disagree with the adverse report of the Railroad Committee on As-semblyman Clarke's bill increasing the comnission hours of the elevated railroads of New-York. After some discussion Senator Lowe said that the gist of the whole dispute was whether the elevated roads would be compelled to pay certain taxes, whose legality they disputed. If they were compelled to pay these taxes, they could not afford to increase commission hours. Finally, by a vote of 12 to 18, Senator Murphy's motion was de-

feated. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Baker, Campbell, Comstock, Cullen, Daggett,
Daly, Gibbs, Jacobs, Murphy, Neison, Plunkitt, and
Robb—12. Robb-12.
Nayes-Arkell, Bowen, Coggeshall, Davidson, Ellsworth, Esty, Fassett, Gilbert, Klernan, Lansing, Lowe, McCarthy, Newbold, Otls, Robinson, Thacher, Thomas and Van Schack-18. A motion to agree with the adverse report of the bill was then adopted by a vote of 19 to 9.

The Assembly passed by a vote of 97 to 1 Senator The Assembly passed by a vote of 97 to 1 Senator Robb's bill for the enlargement of the Grand Central Depot in New-York. At the last moment the New-York members of the Assembly who had seen great fault in the bill abruptly became its friends.

The Assembly passed Senator Fassett's bill appropriating \$33,500 to pay the salaries of the harbor-unsters of New-York. It passed by the large vote of 95 to 17.

The Senate and Assembly Passed Mr. Kruze's bill, as amended, giving married women the right to make contracts.

A GREAT REAL ESTATE SCHEME.

A PROPOSITION TO HAVE MASSACRUSETTS LEND \$30,000,000 TO SMALL COPPORATIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Boston, May 1.—One of the strangest projects that has of late years been brought before the Massachusetts Legislature is in a bill which Robert Treat Paine has brought before the House, as a substitute for an equally queer measure, which was rejected. The salient points of Mr. Paine's bill are as follows: Any twenty-five or more persons may form an association for the purposes of purchasing, holding and improving real estate, and of selling houses and lots at cost on instalments to persons who shall occupy them, each house and let to cost as near \$300 as is practicable. Not more than one such corporation is to be formed for every 20,000 inhabitants, and such corporation may hold for its purposes real or personal property to the amount of \$50,000. Shares are not to be issued, and no member of an association is to be assessed more than \$1 20 per annum. In no case is more than one-tenth of the cash on hand to be paid for real estate. The remainder is to be used in making improvements. To each association there is to be paid monthly from the State Treasury the

there is to be paid monthly from the State Treasury the sum of \$1,000, such payments not to aggregate more than \$2,000 in lany one case, nor more than \$1,000 for each 1,000 inhibitants.

These State payments are to come from a loan of not more than \$30,000,000 to be raised by the Commonwealth to be and in not less than twenty nor more than fifty years. All lands sold by these corporations are to be liable to a yearly payment of ten per cent of their value to the corporation by which they are sold, this payment to be made over to the terasurer of the Commonwealth, until it shall reach the full amount advanced by the State to such association, when certificates to that efact will secure for the person who occupies a house of the corporation a full title to that and to the land on which it stands. The bill is a voluntious document going into minute details in regard to purchases and sales, construction of houses and several cognate subjects.

DISORDER IN OLD SALEM TOWN.

THE SALVATION ARMY MAKING ITSELF & NUISANCE -RESPECTABLE PEOPLE INSULTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Boston, May 1 .- The Salvation Army, which nvaded the peacable city of Salem a few weeks ago, has ecome an intolerable nuisance, disgusting decent peo ple and arraying against itself by its absurd antics, the hoodlums of that city and adjacent towns in Essex County. The infliction has become so serious that to-day the city marshal had a consultation with the Mayor with a view to adopting measures to secure relief and stop the nightly parades of the Army, which draw up upon the streets a crowd of the worst elements, not only from Salem but from Beverly, Peabody and Danvers, The scene on the streets Wednesday night was simply disgraceful. It will require the concentration of the entire police force of the city to make the streets reasonably safe. Open air meetings by the Reform Club have been held on Sunday evenings for several years in Derby Square and there has been no trouble. But for the past two nights the Salvation Army has hardly been able to stay in the square for five minutes at a time, the first lingle of the tambourine being the signal for hoots, jerts and ribaltry. On Essex-st. a young lady was publicly insulated by a ruffian whose presence could be accounted for by the gathering of a crowd of his fellows to accounted for by the gathering of a crowd of his fellows to see the Army. A gang of rough fellows to whom every law-abiding citizen would give a wide berti, passed over leverly bridge, returning from the parade and amused themselves by insulting everybody whom they met. nder eventure for several years in Derby

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION FRAUDS.

INVITELEGRAPH TO PAR TRIBUNE. Boston, May 1 .- Two politicans in this State are on trial for ballot box stuffing and the cases are attracting considerable attention because of the local prominence of the accused men. One of them is Caleb Saunders, ex-Mayor of Lawrence, whose case has been on trial for two days. To-day the principal witness was John J. Don run, assistant city clerk, who testified that Saunders had told him that he [Saunders] had sixed the ballots; that the boxes had been sealed with a different kind of wax from that used on election day, and that Saunders had previously approached him in order to obtain the key of the vault where the ballots were kept. The other case is that of Alexander Blaney, a member of the Legislature from Natick. One witness to-day swore positively that at the annual town meeting in March he saw Blaney put his hand into a ballot box and take from it pieces of paper which he supposed to be votes, and pass his hend behind him as if to conceal them. When his band came back it was empty. The witness saw this done several times, and on one occasion saw bim bring pieces of paper from behind him and place them in the box. Another witness swore that he saw Blaney put his hand in the box as if to press the ballots. He also saw Blaney place a folded ballot in the box when another one also folded was deposited by a voter. Blaney unfolded both ballots and when he took his hand out it was empty. On cross examination the witness could not swear that what Blaney deposited in the box was a ballot.

Blaney was held in \$2,000 for appearance before the Grand Jury. from Natick. One witness to-day swore positively that

A WHITE GIRL GONE WITH A NEGRO.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEWTON, N. J., May 1.-Never before in the istory of the little village of Beemervile, Sussex County, has there been such a state of intense excitement as today. Wednesday evening Amanda Ayres, a daughter of day. Wednesday evening Amanua Ayres, a tanguer of C. D. Ayres, age fifteen and a scholar in the village school, left home telling her parents that she intended to visit the home of a neighbor and would return in short time. Af-ter the girl had been absent several hours her parents went in search of her but were unable to find her. The neighbors were aroused and turned out to search for the missing girl. Henry Adams, colored, better known missing girl. Henry Adams, colored, better known as "Black Hank," was also found missing. It was thought to be certain that the negro and Miss Ayres had cloped. All night long the search for the missing couple was kept up by relatives and friends of the family, but no trace of them could be found. Miss Ayres is a pretty school girl and has heretolore borne an irreproachable character in the neighborhood. Her parents are well-to-do and respectable people and are overwhelmed with grife and shame. Adams is a married min and leaves behim a wire and two children. Threats of violence to the negro if he is found are frequent.

SHARP DECLINE IN MEXICAN CENTRAL

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! BOSTON, May 1.-The Boston market has had is excitement to-day in Mexican Central securities, which cerned. The report that the Mexican Government was forcing loans, and that some Mexican banksuffered a heavy decline as far as the bonds were coning institutions were in difficulties opened the eyes of holders to the facts which they had refused to see eyes of noiders to the facts which they had refused to see and prices went off rapidly, as each offering had to be made at a concession to be taken. A great deal of the selling was done by operators, and the purchases were made to cover short sales made a few days ago. The sales reached the large amount of \$285,000, opening at 52 and closing at 50½. The incomes came out moderately, but the sales of the stock were large and the fluctuations between 12% and 12½.

DEMANDS OF HOD CARRIERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CAMDEN, N. J., May 1 .- The Hod Carriers' Union, of this city, informed their employers some days age that they would demand \$2 50 a day after May 1. No arrangement was effected with the employers to-day, but the men will wait until Saturday to see whether or NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1884.

MOSES FRALEY'S FAILURE.

AN INTERPRETATION PUT UPON IT BY A ST. LOUIS BANKER.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 CHICAGO, May 1.-A prominent director in the Commercial National Bank of St. Louis, who was here with the St. Louis delegation last week, tells the following story on "Mose" Fraley: "Fraley, about April 15, was sitting with some of the politicians with whom he is intimate and began boasting of the vast sums he had taken out of Chleago. I had too much consideration for you down here,' he said, 'but whether you believe for you down here,' he said, 'but whether you believe it or not, I've taken between \$700,000 and \$800,000 out of Chleago,' " "The story was laughed at," said the bank director. 'So Fraley responded: 'Sells, you are a director in the Commercial. Take a look at the books, see if I've not pulled that much out of the Chicago fellows and tell the boys.' The next day I asked Neil Tompkins, the cashler, how Fraley had been doing. He answered: 'He's the inckiest mea in St. Louis.' We looked over the books together. It was a fact that Fraley had deposited trafts on Chicago amounting to over \$500,000 in the lorty days. There was a single draft for \$150,000. That failure of Fraley's, said the authority who gave this story, 'wants to be looked' into, Fraley always', 'asted that he would do up the Chicagoans. They'il be roois to accept idividend of 25 or even 50 per cent. The mortgage to bonaldson on Fraley's house is simply given to quiet the recitiors."

A CUBAN LEADER KILLED. THE STORY OF THE SHOOTING OF GENERAL VIC-

TOR DURAN BY THE SPANIARDS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. !

New-Orleans, May 1 .- A prominent Cuban, at present living in this city, has received a letter from Sagna la Grande, dated some five days ago, which contains an account of the killing of Chief Victor Duran, a prominent Cuban commadder. According to the letter, be was assessinated by the Spanish volunteers under the command of Eugento Lazo. The letter states that Lazo a ked for a conference, and Duran, under a flag of truce, accompanied by six of his followers, advanced to meet Lazo, when the Spanish troops opened fire and Duran fell

The same letter asserts that the Governor of Cardens has been arrested and confined in Moro Castle for not preventing the landing of Aguero. It also declares that Aguero is in the swamp and safe from the pursuit of the Spacdards. If intimates that news is suppressed by the Spanish authorities.

There is much activity among the Cubans here and much mystery, leading some people to believe that an expedition is forming here.

NEW-JERSEY'S SCHOOL FUND ALLOTTED.

COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIRNESS IN ITS DISTRIBUTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., May 1 .- The State Board of ducation has performed its annual task of dividing up nong the several counties the reserve fund of the State school tax, and there are the usual complaints of the unfairness of the law toward the richer counties. The State school tax amounts to \$1,300,000, of which 90 per cent is retained for the counties in which it is raised, and 10 per cent is divided up among the counties according to their needs in the judgment of the State Board. Under this year's apportionment, Essex County pays \$29,000 to this fund and gets nothing in the distribution. Somerset pays \$4,200 and gets nothing. Hunterdon pays \$5,400 and gets \$0.00. Mercer pays \$8,000 and gets \$2,000. Salem pays \$1,500 and gets \$700. On the other hand, Ocean pays \$1,000 and gets \$9,000. Attantic pays \$1,200 and gets \$9,500. Middlesex pays \$4,700 and gets \$8,000 merc than that sum. Sussex gets three times what it pays. Hudson County gains \$4,000, and Camdeu gets \$12,000 for the \$5,000 it pays. Cumberland County pays \$3,000 and gets nearly \$10,000. The total amount raised in the State for public school purposes is about \$3,000,000 annually. and gets \$500. Mercer pays \$8,000 and gets \$2,000.

A REDUCTION OF IRONWORKERS' WAGES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! PITTSBURG, May 1 .- The largest meeting of on manufacturers ever held in Pittsburg met to-day. It was the gathering of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, an organization effected during the progress of the long strike of 1882, and nearly all the mills west of the Alleghenies were represented. Although the session was held with closed doors, it was learned that the manufacheld with closed doors, it was learned that the manufac-turers concluded to insist upon the proposed reduction, for a time at least. Secretary Weeks said that there would be no request from the manufacturers for another con-ference with the workmen. President Wethe, of the Amalgamated Association, said: "If it comes to a strike, they may that us stronger than they have expected. The fight will be quite different from that of 1882. At that time we were out for an advance. . Now we will be resist-ing a reduction.

SUING FOR DIVORCE FROM A DESERTED WIFE,

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—Randall H. Wright, a prominent employe of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, was to marry Mrs. Mary H. Robertson as soon as he had ded in freeling himself from a previous marriage. No defence was anticipated as he expected the matter to go by default. Judge Hammond appointed Colonel Samul W. Smail, a well-known newspaper man, to represent the State. When Mr. Small cross-examined Wright, sent the State. When Mr. Small cross-examined Wright, it was brought out that the complainant had married a woman of good family in Allegheny City, Penn., had lived in Pittsburg and Chechment, and later still in Norfolk, Va., where his abandoned wife and child now live. He had been in Georgia only two months when he applied for a divorce from his absent wife. He accused her of abandonment. It requires three years' abandonment in Georgia to give ground for divorce. The jury was not out five minutes when it returned with a verdiet denying a divorce to the complainant. The decision created considerable social stir.

ROBBING A DRUGGIST OF POISON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Peoria, May 1.-An attempt at suicide was nade by a stranger to-day in a drug store in this city. He grabued a bottle of morphine from the shelves in the prescription department, and swallowed nearly all its contents. He was taken in hand promptly and his life saved. He said his name was Buriey, and that he was travelling for a Chicago house.

A CUI IN GRAIN RATES.

CHICAGO, May 1 .- The statement was made in railroad circles here to-day quoting the shipping rate on wheat from St. Louis to the scaboard at 13 cents per hundred, a cut of 4 cents. The roads here are said to be generally quoting a rate of a fraction over 12 cents, and it is asserted that some of them have made the rate 11 cents, which meets the St. Louis rate, allowing for the difference in distance. Therees of hard have been taken yeaterday and today for export to Liverpool at 23% cents, a cut of between 2 and 3 cents.

A DYNAMITEUR IN COLORADO. DENVER, May 1.-Shortly before midnight last night a bomb with an ignited fuse, containing about six pounds of giant powder, was thrown upon the porch of the Crawford House at Colorado Springs and exploded, shattering the doors and windows of the hotel and houses in the neighborhood. It is supposed that the net was directed by some figuor seller against the proprietor of the hotel, who has been active in the suppression of the long traffic in that lown.

DOVER, N. H., May 1.-To-day a temporary ridge over the Cocheco River, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, was destroyed and the tracks carried away by a

NOT TO BE DICTATED TO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.-Yesterday the workmen in Disston & Son's Rolling Mill, Tacony, informed the firm that they would strike unless a new foreman, who had come from "Down East," was discharged. The firm promptly discharged the entire force except two men, and the rolling mill will be closed until new hands are employed, or the old workmen resume under the di-rection of the new foreman.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED IN A COURT HOUSE.

S'CINCINNATI, May 1.—White workmen were removing bricks from the inner wall of the Court House, this morning, the wall suidenly fell. Frank Steggsman was instantly kided. SHOT IN A CIRCUS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 1.—At the exhibition of a circus last night in Montpelier, Blackford County, in a riot on the part of ruffinan Joseph Streets, a farmer, was shot in the shoulder. He will die of the wound.

NO GLOVE FIGHTS ON SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Mayor Stephens telegraphed this morning from Vincennes, Indiana, to his secretary to permit no sparring or slugging matches on Sanday. This is intended to prohibit the proposed exhibition of John L.

SPECTATORS HURT IN A BASEBALL PARK.
CINCINNATI, May 1.—At the close of a game of baseball
to-day the general partition fell with its burden of spec-tators. Twelve persons were injured, one fatally.

GLADSTONE ON GORDON'S MISSION. THE PALL MALL GAZETTE CONTINUES ITS ATTACKS -ARRANGING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 1 .- In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone stated that the latest advices from Khartoum indicated that the city was in no military danger. He was unable to speak in regard to the termination of General Gordon's mission until he received replies to the communications which the Government had addressed to General Gordon. The Egyptian correspondence shows that the Government refused to allow Indian troops to relieve General Gordon on the ground that India has no direct interest in the Soudan. Among the dispatches included in the correspondence is one from Earl Granville to Sir Evelyn Baring suggesting that British troops be dispatched to Wadi-Halfa to support General Gordon. To that dispatch Sir Evelyn Baring replied that the military authorities deprecated the proposed movement on account of the climate. On April 9, General Gordon telegraphed that 300 Turkish infantry and 1,000 cavalry could accomplish the relief of Khartoum, and crush the Mahdi in four months. Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphed to Earl Granville that it would be impossible to organize a Turkish force in time to be of any use, and that to dispatch troops of the Sultan would involve political difficulties. On April 23 Earl Granville telegraphed to Mr. Egerton as follows:

"General Gordon should be immediately in structed to keep us informed in regard to any immediate or prospective danger at Khartoum, and that in order to be prepared for such danger be should advise us in regard to the force necessary to secure his removal. We do not propose to supply him with a force for the purpose of making military expeditions, such being beyond the scope of hi mission and contrary to the pacific policy which was the purpose of his mission."

The Pall Mall Gazetle attacks The Daily News for pretending that General Gordon's mission was confined to rescuing the Egyptian garrisons in the Sondan, and pronounces it a "mean excuse to say that General Gordon must be abandoned because he has been using the garrison to defend Khartoum." "The Government," it continues, "after taking office with the Midlothian mandate has fought the battles of Maiwand, Laingsnek, Mainba hill, Tel-el-Kebir, Teb and Tamasi, and it must know that it is impossible to execute pacific missions without an

appeal to the sword." THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.
In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that Turkey had made no reply as yet to the invitation to take part in the Egyptian conference

vitation to take part in the Egyptian conference. The other Powers, he said, had accepted, but France had expressed a wish to make a preliminary communication. He stated also that experienced Generals deprecated the employment of Indian troops for the relief of Berber and Khartoum.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, has received the reply of the French Government to the English proposal for a conference to discuss Egyptian affairs. It is conched in friendly terms and accepts the conference in principle. It asks, however, for a previous exchange of views between the two governments upon matters evidently connected with the financial question, which it will therefore be impossible to treat separately.

IRELAND AND THE FRANCHISE BILL. LONDON, May 1 .- The debate on the Franchise bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Henry Chaplin, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, introduced the following tion: That the House considers to largely increase the electoral privileges of Irishmen at a time when many are bitterly opposed to the English connection, and when the openly avowed object of their leaders is to sever that connection, is dangerous to the welfare of the State and cannot fail to strengthen the

arms of the separatist party.

Mr. Gladstone said that it was impossible to maintain the union between England and Ireland except by giving equal rights to both countries. England was stron ough in wealth and population, as compared with cland; let her be equally strong in right and side and she would have abundant force to settle what afters might arise between the two countries in

Mr. Chaplin's motion was not pressed.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES IN THE COMMONS LONDON, May 1 .- In the House of Commons day, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the treaty with Portugal regarding the native chiefs, who had not been consulted. Replying to Henry O. Labouchere, Lord Edmund said that the Egyptian

Government would shortly introduce a bill to create a Minister for Scotland.

The Honorable Anthony Ashley, Under Scoretary for the Colonics, stated that the Angle-French Commission appointed to regulate the Newfoundland fisheries, had signed an engagement modifying and defining French rights, subject to the confirmation of the two countries. Newfoundland, he said, would be consulted before the final signature. Two British commissioners would proceed to Newfoundland to explain the provisions of the agreement. The Government believed that the agreement would be greatly advantageous to British interests.

DEALING WITH THE DYNAMITEURS. LIVERPOOL, May 1.-Daly, whose trial as a vesterday committed to juil until the Chester assizes.

Losnon, May 1.-Information obtained from papers in the possession of James Eagan, who is in prison at Bl mingham as an accompilee of Daly, has led to the arrest of William McDonnell, a publican in Wednesbury, a market posed to be a Fenian District Centre. He was arraigned

A bottle of nitro-giveetine has been found in the gar-den of the house where James Eagan lived.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, May 1, 1884. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.-The Earl of Derby, Secretary

of State for the Colonies, has been created a Knight of declared before the Iron and Steel Institute last night that the report of the Parliamentary committee would show that England is not behind other nations in the

A SECRETARY'S HOSTBITY,-The United Irelan ntes the detention of Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent of The London Daily News at Dongola, to the displeasure of Clifford Lloyd, Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior, at articles contributed to the Bosp ove Egyptien. BURIED IN RUINS .- Fifty workmen were buried under the ruins of a fallen wall in William Whiteley's building in Westbourne Grove, which was burned on Saturday. Eleven were seriously hurt, two fatally. The rest were taken out uninjured.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN. Madrid, May 1.-Two bands of rebels are mitting depredations in the neighborhood of Lerida and Gerona. At the latter place they destroyed the railroad bridge. The precautions taken by the Government Indicate that more serious trouble is feared. The Govern-ment has addressed a remonstrance to M. Ferry in re-gard to the lax supervision exercised by the French au-thorities over the Spanish insurgents in France.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW ON PORK. Berlin, May 1 .- Professor Virchow has pubisfied a letter in which he says that trichinosis in Ge many caused by eating American meat is confined to a few isolated cases at Bremen. Besides this he points out the dangers connected with the rearing of pigs in general, and urges the compulsory examination of German and

and dirges the computatory examination of American pork.

Berlin, May 1.—The North German Gazette, referring to Professor Virobow's letter says: "It is well known that there is a far higher percentage of trichine in American pork than in German. As Professor Virchow urges the compulsory examination of German pork, it is justifiable to prohibit the importation of American pork, as it is impossible to examine plas cut to pleces. As long as trichine cannot be rendered harmiess, or their presence indicated without the microscope, the prohibition of the importation of American pork is our only protection."

als provided by the Prince of Wales for distinction in classics, the highest gift in the Queen's College University, have been awarded to Miss E. F. Fitzgerald. OTTAWA, May 1.—About 14,500,000 feet of lumber will

be shipped by water from Ottawa to the United States KINGSTON, May 1 .- Gold in large quantities has been discovered in the township of Kaladar, forty miles from this city. Considerable of the precious dust has been brought here.

THE CANADIAN SCARE.

IT IS THOUGHT THE DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES WERE SECRETED AS A JOKE.

TORONTO, May 1 .- It is the prevailing opinion that the dynamite scare is either the result of a practical joke, or the plan of some one anxious for a position as watchman. The fact that the wires attached to the cartridges were lying in such a position that they could not but be seen by people passing, gives color to either of these theories. Of course extra guards have now been placed around the buildings and also the Government

The Globesays: " It is difficult to conceive what con The Globe says: "It is difficult to conceive what com-bination of malignity and folly was at the bottom of the attempt to blow up the Provincial Parliament Buildings. It would be charity to suppose It was a madman's act, but unfortunately the circumstances surrounding the discovery all point to the existence of a deliberate and malevoient design. It ought not be difficult to find some traces of the viliain and if found he may depend upon it that the action of Canadian justice in his case will be so speedy and effective that there will be no need for raising a single invocation to Judge Lynch."

THE CARTIFICIES COMPARATIVELY BARMINES. THE CARTRIDGES COMPARATIVELY HARMLESS.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The representative of the Associated Press this morning had a chat with the President of the Æina Powder Works, the brand of whose company was on the dynamite cartridges found in the Governmen Building at Toronto. He exhibited a fac simile of the Building at Toronto. He exhibited a fac simils of the cartridges discovered, which are of the size ordinarily used in blasting and for blowing out stumps. They are merchantable in every State of the Union, and also in the Dominion, and can be found in nearly every hardware store. They require a cap, or battery, for their explosion, and would not have created the damage that night have been supposed, even had they been explosied. An official of the company stated that the fact that the name of the company was on the cartridges was sufficient to incleate that the officials of the company were not aware of any plot against the Dominion Government.

THE MEXICAN FINANCIAL PANIC. CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 1 .-The bank of Montepio which closed its doors yesterday will pay its creditors, but probably cease banking bustess. There is a steady run on the National and Mercantile Banks, and both will keep their doors open two hours later than usual, redeeming notes in silver. There is some uneasiness in commercial circles, but the banks insist that they are prepared to meet all their obligations.

VIOLATING THE CUBAN ELECTION LAWS. KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.-A Havana dispatch dated yesterday, says: "The Liberal Conservatives triumphed through the undue influence of the authoriics. The election laws were construed against the votes of the Cubans. The Civil Governor of the province of Havana, for instance, summoned all the mayors of the towns and obliged them to use their influence in favor of the Conservatives. A meeting of Autonomists in the town of Taposte was prohibited because an insurgent flag was hoisted on some building, and proclamations of Aguero were fastened at the street corners, which misdemeanors, they allege, were committed by the conservatives with the object of discrediting the Autonomists. The result of the elections does not represent the wishes of the people."

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BERLIN, May 1.—The committee on the bill to prolong the anti-Socialist law stands ten in favor of its adoption

and ten, including two Ultramontanes, opposed to it. The bill has been thrown out. GLASGOW, May 1 .- Barelay & Curles, ship-builders, lost £20,000 by a fire to-day.

BERLIN, May 1.-At a meeting of the Colonial Society to-day, Prince von Hohenlohe urged the establishment of depots for German products and manufactures at Serman ports, in order to enable foreign merchants to my goods with greater convenience. DUBLIN, May 1.-Farrel Whims, an Irish-American, has been arrested in Ballymote, County Sligo. He had a onded revolver and a number of treasonable documents

A MINISTER PRAYS AT A LYNCHING.

THE REV. MR. STUMP TAKES PART IN THE ST. AL-BANS AFFAIR-FEARS OF MORE VIOLENCE. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 1 .- The following dditional details of the lynching at St. Albans have been celved: The mob of 500 unmasked men captured the Hill boys from their guard at the hotel, took them to the elm tree a mile west of the town, and after fastening ropes around their necks and placing the ends over a conenient limb sent for the Rev. Mr. Stump, who questioned the desperadoes as to their crimes. Scott Hill made a fuil After this the Rev. Mr. Stump was asked to pray. When the religious services were over some strong ground and fastened the ropes. They returned to the village, leaving the bodies dangling in the air as a warning to evil-doers. The bodies were left hanging two or three hours, when they were cut down and were taken to three hours, when they were cut down and were taken to
the village. They were placed in an undertaker's establishment. The mob was orderly. Not a loud word was
spoken. Spurlock was rescued from the mob and was
brought to lifts city this morning. He was lodged in fail.
Much excitement prevails here and in St. Abons, and
it is feared that the mob will make an effort to take him
out to-night and hang him. The officer who brought him
here was compelled to walk twelve miles with his prisoner to reach the hail. Spurlock's confession is substantially the same as Scott Hill's. The Hills and Spurlock belonged to a band composed of over 100 members, who are
sworn to protect each other. He says that he and the
Hills had been operating for two years, and that they had
killed four men and wounded several others. He has a
wife and children.

NAVIGATION ON LAKES AND CANAL.

BUFFALO, May 1.-An easterly wind, which revailed here last night and this morning, has started the ice in the upper lakes, and several channels have been opened. The vessels Mineral State and Case were brought into port early to-day by the aid of tugs. The propellers Avon and Coffin Berry and the schooner Red Wing, bound

Aven and Collin Berry and the schooner Red Wing, bound out, and the schooners Wayne and J. C. King, bound in, are still in the ice. Ten vessels bound out succeeded in getting through the ice safely.

The canal collector of this port issued a number of clearances from his office to-day for loaded boats. The clearances will be dated May 6, and the boats can be started and proceed as far as Lockport, thereby making a channel among the large number of boats crowded along the canal below the Erie-st, bridges. DULUTH, Minn., May 1.-Navigation was resum

Lake Superior to-day. The ice moved away from Duluth harbor and the north shore.

SULLIVAN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. CHICAGO, May 1.—Parson Davies has accepted John I. Sullivan's challenge, offering \$1,000 and the receipts of the exhibition to any man who will stand before him four rounds, and will put "Jem" Goole against the channelon.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A COMMONWEALTH. Harmsharm (May L.—An opinion was filed to-day the case of the Commonwealth against the National Tr sit Company for taxes, in which hidgment is ordered the defendant on the ground that the amount asked exceds already what the defendant is really obliged

PAY.

SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

PRILADELPHA, May 1.—At a sale of imported cattle today prices ranged from \$100 to \$500. Mrs. Wheeler, of
this city, paid \$500 for a sow, and R. M. Fairchild, of Holyoke, Mass., paid \$420 for a heifer.

THE PORTSMOUTH ORDERED TO PORTSMOUTH.
PROVIDENCE, May 1.—The United States steamer Portsmonth, with the cases of yellow fever on board, has been
ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and will sail immediately.

mediately.

STRIKE OF ITALIAN LABORERS.

EFADINO, Penn., May 1.—This morning 400 Italian laborers, employed by contractors for the Penusylvania Schnylkill Valley Rallroad, demanded \$1.35 a day instead of \$1.25. The demand was refused, when they ceased work in a body and were paid off.

ceased work in a body and were paid off.

EXCLUDED FROM THE QUIDNER DIVIDEND.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—In the matter of the writ of the Quidnick Company against L. Chaffee and others, and the bill of interpleader to determine to whom the dividend lately declared on 2,616 shares of stock of the Quidnick Company is legally payable, a decree was to-day entered in the Supreme Court against the Franklin Institution for Savings, and against Evan Randolph, declaring that neither of them has any right, title or interest in the shares or the dividend.

MEDICAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON J May 1.—The American Medical Association will hold its thirty fifth annual meeting in this city, beginning on May 6. On that evening a mil-dress reception will be given to the members at the Executive mansion by the rresident.

Bosroy, May 1.—It is probable that the attempt to compromise with the creditors of F. shaw & Bros., will prove a failure. The extended time in which the creditors could name which proposition for a settlement they would accept expired to-day. It is not considered probable that the attempt to force a settlement under the insolvency laws will succeed.

A DRUNKEN NEGRO KILLS HIS CHILD.

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HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Alongo Anderson, colored, a farm hand in Poquannock, killed his nive-year-old girl this morning with an are. He is a dissipated man and it is thought that he was crazy with liquor at the time.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE TARIFF DEBATE NEARING A CLOSE

A STRONG SPEECH BY MR. EATON AGAINST THE MORRISON BILL.

APPROACHING THE VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 1.—The general debate on the Morrison bill is to end Tuesday afternoon, when a vote will be taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause. It is expected that Mr. Kasson will close the discussion on the Republican side and that Colonel Morrison will perform the same duty in behalf of the free-trade faction of the majority, while Mr. Randall will speak an hour against the bill. Two Democrats spoke against it to-day-Messrs. Finerty and Eaton. The remarks of the latter commanded the earnest and undivided attention of both sides and the Republicans went over almost in a body to be near the speaker, whose caustic criticisms of the Morrb son bill were rewarded with hearty and generous

applause. Mr. Eaton complained that in Connecticut he was attacked on account of his supposed free-trade views, while in the House he is denounced by Democrats as a protectionist. "It seems that the candle is to be burned at both ends at my expense," he exclaimed. Well known, as he is to be a strict constructionis of the Constitution, Mr. Eaton's remarks on the 'general welfare" provision of that instrument must have surprised some of the free traders, who have argued that Congress has no right to collect duties except " for revenue only." The Morrison bill he declared to be "ntterly and directly opposed to the Constitution-the staggering of political inebriate." Further on he described the bill as "a misbegotten bantling." and said: "I'll none of it, and the people will have none of it." As a political measure, "the Morrison bill, so called, is unworthy of the distinguished committee which brought it before the House." The present tariff Mr. Eaton described as "a miserable Republican bantling," and said that the majority of the Ways and Means Committee ask the House "to cut off the tail of this bantling and then call it a Democratic meas-"Why," he continued, "there is not ure." a car-driver on the streets who could just as good a tariff make bill as this by taking his car-hook and cutting off a

piece of the present law." THE NEW-ENGLAND MARKET A BENEFIT. In expounding the "general welfare" provision of the Constitution, Mr. Eaton said: "New-England manufacturers buy and consume every year \$80,-000,000 worth of cotton from the South, and \$50,-000,000 of breadstuffs from the West. Is it not for the general welfare that the South and West should retain that market? But they would lose it if New-England manufactures should be closed. Would that promote the general welfare t" Mr. Eaton read from section 8 of the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, the provision which declared that "no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations should be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." The Morrison bill, in his opinion, is in a strict consonance with this provision, and he remarked: "It seems to me some of our friends think they are acting under that Constitution instead of the Constitution of the United States." Their arguments fitted the Confederate Constitue tion and would have been appropriate in the Confederate Congress in Richmond some twenty years

AN OFFER TO MR. MORRISON. Mr. Eaton adverted to the offer made by himself and other Democrats to Morrison several weeks ago to assist in the preparation and passage of a tariff bill. Colonel Morrison, who had been restless for some time, rose and asked: "Do you say that you

brought me the draft of a bill." "No: if you desire or are willing I can inform the House of the exact nature of the proposition submitted to you, and which you refused to enter-

Colonel Morrison did not ask for the explanation.

DEFENDING THE YANKER MANUFACTURES. Mr. Eaton's exposure of the inconsistencies and contradictions of the Free-Trade speakers was keen and merciless. "One of them told us the Yankes manufacturers rob the South every year of \$3,000,000,000. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, put the amount at \$1,150,000,000; Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, at \$1,250,000,000; another man at \$556,000,000, and Mr. Hurd at only \$450,000,000. By the first estimate of \$3,000,000,000 I was a good deal staggered, when Premembered that the entire cotton crop of the South amounts to only \$300,000,000. I wondered where the Yankee

manufacturers found the other \$2,700,000,000." Mr. Eaton said that some time ago a little manufacturing village in his district was visited by a professor belonging to a neighboring Connecticut college, "a free-trade theorist of the first water," who delivered an address, He assured a farmer in the audience that the manufacturers were robbing and ruining him.

"Why," said the farmer, "I came here a few years ago with \$500 and bought a farm, upon which I placed a mortgage of \$2,500. I have paid off the mortgage, my farm is well stocked and I have money in the savings bank. I did not know anybody was robbing me," "Oh well," repited the cute professor, "you have managed to live through it. But you are being robbed all the same. Why, let me tell you that for every yard of cloth in the shirt that you are wearing you are compelled to pay 6 cents per yard more than you would have to pay if it were not for the robber tariff." "Now," rejoined the farmer, "you would not say that if you did not believe it; but you cannot prove it with all the algebra and logarithms in the world. Although you might perhaps do so from Æsop's fables. The fact is I only paid 5 cents a yard for that cloth."

STANDING UP FOR THE YANKEE.

My Estambook Occar Turner of Kentucky, to task assured a farmer in the audience that the

STANDING UP FOR THE VANKEE. Mr. Eaton took Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, to task for some slurring remarks about "the Yankees." "I am a New-England Yankee, and proud of it," said Mr. Eaton. He defined the word "Yankee," and then went on with glowing words to recite the history of Yankee achievements. Referring to the battle of Saratoga, he applauded the conduct of Benedict Arnold without mentioning his name. A Democrat asked, ironically, to whom he referred. "To Arnold, who I am sorry to say afterward became a traitor to his country, but whose conduct on the field of Saratoga was brave and patriotte." A titter ran through the ex-Confederate ranks and Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, seemed especially delighted. This attracted Mr. Eaton's attention and he blazed out: "I see the gentleman from Georgia is smiling. Let me say that Arnold was the only New-England Yankee ever heard of who was a traitor to his country. I think I could go to other States and find a good many men who were traitors." Half the seats on the Democratic side were occupied by Republicaus, who londly applanded this sally, which the Southern free-traders by no means enjoyed.

The speech produced a great effect, but whether it will promote harmony or the "general welfare" of the Dimocratic party may be fairly questioned. When Mr. Eaton had concluded, he was immediately surrounded and warmly congratulated by Democrats who share his views on the tariff question, as well as by Republicans, and it was at least ten minutes before order was restored so that Mr. Hammond could begin a ponderous free-trade speech, which quickly empide nearly every seat on both sides of the House. To Arnold, who I am sorry to say afterward be-

THE DUTY ON WEARING APPAREL.

Washington, May 1.—The Treasury Departent has informed customs officers that their acti regard to the duty on wearing apparel must conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Astor versus Merritt, involving duties on wearing apparel claimed to be in actual use, but which had not actually been worn on the person. The eastoms officers are informed that the Court has decided that under the clause in the free list which exempts from duty wearing apparel in actual use of persons arriving in the United States there shall be included: First, wearing apparel owned by the passenger, and in a condition to be worn at once without further manufacture; second, brought with him as a pas senger, and intended for the use or wear of himself or his family, who accompanied him as passengers, and not for